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Term	Documents
4.AB..USPT.	593

Database: **Search History**

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	14.ab.	593	<u>L6</u>
USPT	status near2 (signal or data)	21162	<u>L5</u>
USPT	11 same l2	10699	<u>L4</u>
USPT	11 with l2	5128	<u>L3</u>
USPT	interfac\$3	291796	<u>L2</u>
USPT	synchroniz\$5	147839	<u>L1</u>

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Term	Documents
(8 WITH 7).USPT.	0

Database: [US Patents Full-Text Database](#)

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17 with 18

Search History

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USPT	17 with 18	0	L9
USPT	15 with 13	35	L8
USPT	(wireless or remote!) near5 network!!!	8125	L7
USPT	14.ab.	593	L6
USPT	status near2 (signal or data)	21162	L5
USPT	11 same 12	10699	L4
USPT	11 with 12	5128	L3
USPT	interfac\$3	291796	L2
USPT	synchroniz\$5	147839	L1

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Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Jan 6, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5706291 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for connecting two messaging systems having differing synchronizations one of which is message-based

ABPR:

A method for connecting a system utilizing message-based synchronization with an external system. The message-based system includes a plurality of nodes interchanging signals containing synchronization messages with information about the priority of the respective signal in the internal synchronization hierarchy of the system. For the external system to be able to utilize the message-based system as well as possible with respect to timing, synchronization status data in the internal format of the external system is transmitted from the interface node of the system utilizing message-based synchronization to the external system. The synchronization status data is converted from the message-based synchronization signature (18c) transmitted by the interface node in such a manner that the level in the internal synchronization hierarchy of the external system as indicated by the synchronization status transmitted to the external system rises or falls corresponding to the rise and, correspondingly, fall of a predetermined magnitude of the level indicated by the message-based synchronization signature.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5260875 A

Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Nov 9, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5260875 A

TITLE: Networked agricultural monitoring and control system

ABPL:

A controller system having a half-duplex serial line as a bus for transferring commands, status and data between all controllers in a planting and spraying system. A bus master connected to the serial line synchronizes each controller to the network while a base console coordinates the operation of each planting and spraying system. Separate system controllers operate in conjunction with each system accessory module to control the components of each planting and spraying system. Operation of a spray control module is controlled by the sprayer control console, operating in conjunction with a base console. A planter monitor module provides control over a plurality of components in a seed-planting system. A base console with a primary user interface and a planter controller console with a planter user interface are connected to the planter monitor module over a communications medium. Operation of the planter monitor module is controlled by the planter controller console operating in conjunction with the base console.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 4885564 A

Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 5, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4885564 A

TITLE: Power line carrier communication system for monitoring refrigerated containers

ABPL:

A power line carrier communication system for monitoring refrigerated containers which includes a master monitoring unit and a first power line interface which interchange messages in a first format. The first power line interface translates the first format to a second format suitable for power line environment, and messages in the second format are applied to a power line. Remote monitoring units receive the messages from the power line, and they return messages to the power line containing status data relative to refrigerated containers. The second format includes a message starting preamble having a duration and logic level which is not duplicated by normal operation of the apparatus, enhancing the probability of proper message synchronization and reception over noisy power line environments.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 4723120 A

Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Feb 2, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4723120 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for constructing and operating multipoint communication networks utilizing point-to point hardware and interfaces

ABPL:

The invention permits multiple secondary stations to be connected in a multipoint communication network to a single primary station utilizing point-to-point interfaces such as the standard RS-232 or V.35 which do not ordinarily support multipoint connections. A primary station is connected to one secondary station or modem through a point-to-point interface utilizing either a straight through or cross over cable depending upon whether a modem is included. Data goes through the secondary station or modem to a second interface which is connected to a different secondary station or modem. This type of connection is referred to as a daisy chain. Data is not buffered in the secondary stations but is transmitted directly through each station. Each station monitors the daisy chain signals for clocking, status and identification of data for itself. Since there is no buffering, only a single set of clocking can be used in the chain. The invention allows the individual station to choose the method of clocking to be used throughout the chain without loss of synchronization between data and clocking. When modems are installed in the chain, they provide clocking and status signals. When no modems are installed, the primary station or one secondary station must provide the clocking and status signals. If the primary station fails to provide clocking, the secondary station at the end of the daisy chain provides the clocking and wraps back status signals using a simple logic network. The chain is self-adjusting to changes in topology and to additions and deletions of modems and/or secondary stations.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 3830962 A

Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Aug 20, 1974

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3830962 A

TITLE: GRAPHICAL DATA PROCESSOR INTERFACE

ABPL:

An improved interface adaptor unit for interconnecting a facsimile graphic communication system with a central processing unit. The interface adaptor unit includes a central controller with a control counter controlling isolated synchronization and video data transfer operations. The unit also includes control logic, a buffer operating through a shift register and control logic for monitoring the flow of data in accordance with counter control. Provision is made within the control logic for deriving specific status signals from the facsimile unit for indicating the various conditions of the facsimile unit prior to and during transmission of information between the computer and the facsimile transmission system.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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Term	Documents
(6 SAME 5).USPT.	5

[Display 35 Documents](#)

including document number

[5](#)

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Term	Documents
(10 SAME 11).USPT.	0

Database: [US Patents Full-Text Database](#)

111 same 110

Refine Search:

Search History

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USPT	111 same 110	0	L12
USPT	(signal! or data) near3 path	58277	L11
USPT	15 same 16	5	L10
USPT	17 with 18	0	L9
USPT	15 with 13	35	L8
USPT	(wireless or remote!) near5 network!!!	8125	L7
USPT	14.ab.	593	L6
USPT	status near2 (signal or data)	21162	L5
USPT	11 same 12	10699	L4
USPT	11 with 12	5128	L3
USPT	interfac\$3	291796	L2
USPT	synchroniz\$5	147839	L1

WEST[Help](#)[Logout](#)[Main Menu](#)[Search Form](#)[Posting Counts](#)[Show S Numbers](#)[Edit S Numbers](#)[Generate Collection](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 3830962 A

Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Aug 20, 1974

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3830962 A
TITLE: GRAPHICAL DATA PROCESSOR INTERFACE

ABPL:

An improved interface adaptor unit for interconnecting a facsimile graphic communication system with a central processing unit. The interface adaptor unit includes a central controller with a control counter controlling isolated synchronization and video data transfer operations. The unit also includes control logic, a buffer operating through a shift register and control logic for monitoring the flow of data in accordance with counter control. Provision is made within the control logic for deriving specific status signals from the facsimile unit for indicating the various conditions of the facsimile unit prior to and during transmission of information between the computer and the facsimile transmission system.

DEPR:

The data lines emerging from the input-output processor and coupled to a common data bus line or data path indicated generally as 106. In this particular configuration, the data path 106 is illustrated as coupled to one of what is presumed to be a plurality of peripheral devices performing various functional operations. In this case, the peripheral device is a facsimile communication system such as the LDX graphic communication system described more fully in the aforementioned U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,149,201 and 3,303,280. Data provided along the data path 106 is coupled by means of an appropriate information channel to the interface adaptor or controller 108. As indicated, the controller 108 includes a data set adaptor 110. Cooperating with the controller 108 is a facsimile communications system which will include typically a printer 112 and a scanner 114. As is evident from the foregoing discussion, the printer is utilized to reproduce information transmitted thereto in the form of data derived from the CPU 100, whereas the scanner 114 is utilized to place information derived from a document into the CPU 100.

DEPR:

For long line communication, the data set adaptor 110 is provided and which is in turn coupled to a data set 116. The information transmitted through the data set 116 is placed upon a suitable long line transmission facility 118 to a remote data set 120. The remote data set 120 may be coupled to a further plurality of facsimile transmission schemes such as the printer 122 and the scanner 124. In accordance with the operation of the Sigma or other types of computers, it is feasible for pluralities of the control units 108 to time share the data path 106, the selective addressing of the controller unit 108 occurring by means of appropriate data bits being supplied to the input-output processor as a result of information stored in the memory 102 and addressed by the CPU 100 in known manner.

DEPR:

The controller 108 interacts with each of associated peripheral units 112 and 114 in accordance with the desired function. Thus, if a printing operation is desired, appropriate control signals from the controller 108 are supplied along a control line to the printer 112. The printer responds by indicating to the controller its appropriate status, signifying the printer is ready to receive data. If the status requirements are satisfied, the controller begins to send video information derived from the CPU along the common data path along the appropriate video line to the printer. In response to the information received by the printer, the information desired is reproduced on an appropriate document. In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the synchronizing signal is supplied on a separate line as will be explained in further detail below.

DEPR:

The operation is the same with regard to the scanner, but with a reverse data flow. When it is desired to derive information from a document, the appropriate controller having been selected along with the appropriate function by means of addressing supplied along the common data path 106, an appropriate control signal is supplied along the proper control line from the controller 108 to the scanner 114. In response, the scanner 114 provides a status signal to controller 108 indicating that the scanner is in position to begin transmitting video data. Video data is then transmitted from the scanner to the controller 108 and back to the CPU along the common data path 106. Again, in accordance with a feature of the invention, the synchronizing signal is provided along a separate line.

DEPR:

The essence of the transmission operation may be defined as the process of entering a source document into the CPU from the scanning unit 114 via the controller 108. In this mode, the controller accepts and time quantizes the scanner's serial video information under the control of necessary supervising and synchronizing signals, converts the information to bit parallel bytes and transfer the parallel data to the selector channel or data path 106 to the appropriate central processing unit 100. The receive or write operation is definable as the process of outputting an image from the CPU to the printer 112 via the controller 108. In this mode, the controller accepts bit parallel bytes from the data path 106, converts such information to serial data and outputs the data in video form to the printer along with the necessary synchronization and supervising control signals. The interfacing requirements between the input-output processor 104 and the data path 106 for appropriate control through the controller unit 108 is set forth in the above-noted booklet, XDS Sigma Computer Systems/Interface Design Manual, and generally sets forth those interface requirements necessary for intercommunication with the Sigma series computer. With regard to the interface between the controller 108 and the printer or scanner units, interfacing signals which are set forth include:

DEPR:

Thus, as shown, the CPU 100, memory 102, and inputoutput processor (IOP) 104 couples data along the data path 106 to the controller 108. The controller will include a subcontroller 130, the function of the sub-controller being to reduce the data received from the IOP 104 along the data path 106 into appropriate informational divisions to be employed by the remainder of the controller circuit as desired. Thus, the sub-controller supplies a clock signal, data signals, appropriate specific orders, and responds to various status indications. The clock signal may be derived from a suitable high frequency signal supplied from the IOP 104. A typical specification and design for a sub-controller employable in conjunction with a Sigma series computer is illustrated in greater detail in a publication of the Xerox Data Systems Corporation, El Segundo, California, entitled Model 7902, Extended Device Sub-Controller Technical Specifications, XDS publication No. 980393A, dated November 1970.

DEPR:

The operation begins either by means of a start signal supplied from the remote control panel 126 or by derivation of a data start signal received along the data path 106 from the CPU 100 through the IOP 104, and a write order received from the CPU and provided by the sub-controller 130 along the order line indicating a write order to the control logic 134. In response to the write order, the control logic issues a run signal along the run line to the printer. Data is provided along the data bus typically in the form of a parallel by byte along a plurality of data lines forming the data bus and transferred into the buffer 136 in

parallel fashion. The buffer 136 is provided with a predetermined date byte capacity. The control logic 134 operates in response to the write order for providing a data request signal to the sub-controller. In response to an indication that data is ready in the sub-controller, an instruction to the buffer 136 is provided along the load buffer line to being loading data along the data bus. The rate at which data is provided to the bus is indicated by the master control counter 132 to the control logic 134 along the data rate line. When the buffer 136 is full, an appropriate signal appears along the full buffer line from the buffer 136 to the control logic 134. Meanwhile, assuming that all printer functions are satisfied by means of the appropriate signals received from the printer in response to the run signal along the input lines to the control logic 134, an appropriate logic condition is set up within the control logic 134. At this point, with the full buffer signal being present and in synchronism with the scan sync signal derived from the counter 132 and applied along the scan rate line to the control logic 134, a data transfer signal is applied along the transfer line to the output of the buffer 136, and thereby transferring the buffer content into the shift register 138.

DEPR:

The scanning operation although not specifically set forth in the interest of clarity will be self evident from the foregoing description. The scan operation operates in precisely the same manner except that the video data is derived from the scanner and serially fed into the shift register 138 for transfer to the buffer 136 in accordance with the same logic control signals that govern the transfer of the information from the buffer to the shift register in the printing operation. Again, transferring information from the buffer through the sub-controller occurs along the data path 106 to the CPU 100 takes place in precisely the same manner but in the opposite direction with regard to a print operation.

DEPR:

The foregoing specific embodiment has described the use of the invention to control the flow of data from the computer to the facsimile system for printing. However, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the invention is equally applicable to provide video data from the facsimile system to the computer. In this latter configuration, as was described in FIG. 1, the only difference is that the facsimile system scans a document, producing video data signals along the video data line for transmission to the computer. More specifically, with reference to FIG. 2, the video data is entered into the shift register 138, in a serial by bit manner. The transfer gate now operates in reverse upon command, responsive to the transfer signal, to transfer the data into buffer 136. Upon entering of the data, the buffer acts to transfer the data, byte by byte, in parallel fashion along the data bus to the subcontroller 130 and then out along the data path 106 to the computer 100. The control functions, logic conditions, separation of sync from video, status conditions, and circuit operation all remain the same as described hereinabove in connection with the computer to printer interface.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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(10 AND 11).USPT.	1

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KWIC

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Term	Documents
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CONFIGURABILITY.USPT.	1
CONFIGURABL.USPT.	1
CONFIGURABLE.USPT.	6389
CONFIGURABLES.USPT.	8
(CONFIGUR\$5).USPT.	788545

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Database:

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Search History

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USPT	l11 and l10	1	<u>L13</u>
USPT	l11 same l10	0	<u>L12</u>
USPT	(signal! or data) near3 path	58277	<u>L11</u>
USPT	l5 same l6	5	<u>L10</u>
USPT	l7 with l8	0	<u>L9</u>
USPT	l5 with l3	35	<u>L8</u>
USPT	(wireless or remote!) near5 network!!!	8125	<u>L7</u>
USPT	l4.ab.	593	<u>L6</u>
USPT	status near2 (signal or data)	21162	<u>L5</u>
USPT	l1 same l2	10699	<u>L4</u>
USPT	l1 with l2	5128	<u>L3</u>
USPT	interfac\$3	291796	<u>L2</u>
USPT	synchroniz\$5	147839	<u>L1</u>

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(15 SAME 14).USPT.	5

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114 same 115

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Search History

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	114 same 115	5	L16
USPT	14 same 17	37	L15
USPT	configur\$5	788545	L14
USPT	111 and 110	1	L13
USPT	111 same 110	0	L12
USPT	(signal! or data) near3 path	58277	L11
USPT	15 same 16	5	L10
USPT	17 with 18	0	L9
USPT	15 with 13	35	L8
USPT	(wireless or remote!) near5 network!!!	8125	L7
USPT	14.ab.	593	L6
USPT	status near2 (signal or data)	21162	L5
USPT	11 same 12	10699	L4
USPT	11 with 12	5128	L3
USPT	interfac\$3	291796	L2
USPT	synchroniz\$5	147839	L1

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Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Aug 11, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5793981 A

TITLE: System for communicating data in a network using both a daisy chain link and separate broadcast links

DEPR:

With further reference to FIG. 9, the wide bandwidth network interface card 14 is shown installed in a LAN configuration. In this exemplary embodiment, one of the workstations 114, for example, workstation 1, initiates a "chained" data stream. Local data generated at workstation 1 is transmitted over the network 110 by workstation 1 and travels to the hub 16, where the workstation 1 local data is rerouted or "combined" to remote input B of the network adapter 14 located at workstation 2. As described in above, workstation 2 synchronizes the transmission of workstation 1 data with its own local data transmission, sending the combined output of workstation 1 and 2 local data to the hub 16 via combined output A where this combined data is chained to workstation 3. Workstation 3 in turn synchronizes the transmission of workstation 1 and 2 data with its own local data transmission, sending the combined output of workstation 1, 2, and 3 local data to the hub 16 via combined output A. In other words, transmissions from the combined output A of workstation 3 contain the combined queries or transmissions of all the workstations 114 of the network 110, which workstations 114 number three in this example. The workstation 3 transmissions are in turn chained through the hub 16 to the data server 112.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5761433 A

Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Jun 2, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5761433 A

TITLE: System for communicating data in a network using both a daisy chain link and separate broadcast links

DEPR:

With further reference to FIG. 9, the wide bandwidth network interface card 14 is shown installed in a LAN Configuration. In this exemplary embodiment, one of the workstations 114, for example, workstation 1, initiates a "chained" data stream. Local data generated at workstation 1 is transmitted over the network 110 by workstation and travels to the hub 16, where the workstation local data is rerouted or "combined" to remote input B of the network adapter 14 located at workstation 2. As described in above, workstation 2 synchronizes the transmission of workstation data with its own local data transmission, sending the combined output of workstation and 1 local data to the hub 16 via combined output A where this combined data is chained to workstation 3. Workstation 3 in turn synchronizes the transmission of workstation 1 and 2 data with its own local data transmission, sending the combined output of workstation 1, 2, and 3 local data to the hub 16 via combined output A. In other words, transmissions from the combined output A of workstation 3 contain the combined queries or transmissions of all the workstations 114 of the network 110, which workstations 114 number three in this example. The workstation 3 transmissions are in turn chained through the hub 16 to the data server 112.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5717737 A

Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Feb 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5717737 A

TITLE: Apparatus and method for transparent wireless communication between a remote device and a host system

DEPR:

As illustrated in FIG. 28, the local network 152 is used to connect the remote network controllers 140 together. The local network 152 may be, for example, an Ethernet local area network. Each of the remote network controllers 140 includes a subsystem synchronization process module 150 that is connected to the local network 152. Two separate console interfaces 34' may also be attached to the local network 152. Each console interface 34' may be attached to the local network 152 to allow an operator to configure and control a particular remote network controller 140.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5689550 A

Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Nov 18, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5689550 A

TITLE: Interface enabling voice messaging systems to interact with communications networks

DEPR:

Network Management System (NMS) 620 may be a computer based on current INTEL 486 technology. According to some embodiments, the NMS is installed with Hewlett Packard Openview. The NMS provides remote network management capability, using, for example, an application protocol such as Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). A detailed discussion of SNMP can be found in Miller, Managing Internetworks with SNMP, M&T Books, Jul. 19, 1993, incorporated herein by reference for all purposes. In some embodiments, the NMS is provided with an interactive operator interface for performing management functions such as: monitoring alarms from all remote NIBs, reviewing alarm history from all remote NIBs, selecting a specific NIB to monitor, reviewing the configuration of a specific NIB, reviewing call detail status from a selected NIB, reviewing the Network database of a selected NIB, reviewing the alarm history of a selected NIB, interactively updating the Master Network database (located on the NMS) and automatically distributing the updates to all defined NIBs, and delivering a complete copy of the Master Network database to any NIB on the WAN. In some embodiments, the date and time stamp are synchronized by the NMS. Communication between the NIBs and Network management station is through User Data Protocol (UDP) datagrams.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KNOW	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5303267 A

Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Apr 12, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5303267 A

TITLE: Multipoint data communications system

DEPR:

FIG. 4 illustrates an integrated cross connect system, such as the DEX CS system described in the preceding paragraph. A microprocessor system 41 contains a 16-bit microprocessor for administrative and configuration functions. It communicates with peripheral devices 42 and an alarm interface 43 via a parallel bus 41a. Microprocessor system 41 includes read only memory used for initialization, and random access memory for program and database storage. The RS-232 links 41b can be used for communications with local or remote terminals or with network management centers. The alarm interface 43 reports system failures. When the microprocessor system 41 detect an alarm or power failure, it updates the alarm interface 43. The synchronization clock 44 provides timing and framing clock signals for distribution through the system via a timing bus 44a. A number of T1 port units 22 are contained within a digroup circuit 45. Different configurations of digroup circuit 45 support different ranges signal rates, ranging from DS1 to DS3 rates. A controller 46 provides functions such as serial/parallel path conversions, error and alarm reporting to microprocessor system 41, and other interface operations. Matrix 23 permits various permutations of channels and ports. Via a microprocessor system 41, a user can control the master and branch connections of the MJU set 11.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KNOW	Image
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Term	Documents
(15 SAME 14).USPT.	5

including document number

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Term	Documents
(15 SAME 14).USPT.	5

Database: [US Patents Full-Text Database](#)

114 same 115

Refine Search:

Search History

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	114 same 115	5	L16
USPT	14 same 17	37	L15
USPT	configur\$5	788545	L14
USPT	111 and 110	1	L13
USPT	111 same 110	0	L12
USPT	(signal! or data) near3 path	58277	L11
USPT	15 same 16	5	L10
USPT	17 with 18	0	L9
USPT	15 with 13	35	L8
USPT	(wireless or remote!) near5 network!!!	8125	L7
USPT	14.ab.	593	L6
USPT	status near2 (signal or data)	21162	L5
USPT	11 same 12	10699	L4
USPT	11 with 12	5128	L3
USPT	interfac\$3	291796	L2
USPT	synchroniz\$5	147839	L1